1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA CHARLOTTE DIVISION
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) DOCKET NO. 3:12-cr-68
4	
5	VS.)
6	JONATHAN D. DAVEY,) Defendant.)
7)
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9	TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT J. CONRAD, JR
10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE JANUARY 15, 2015
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13	APPEARANCES:
14	On Behalf of the Government:
15	KURT W. MEYERS, ESQ.,
16	MARK T. ODULIO, ESQ., Assistant United States Attorneys
17	227 West Trade Street, Suite 1700 Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
18	
19	On Behalf of the Defendant:
20	DIANNE KATHRYN JONES MCVAY, ESQ.,
21	4303 N. Central Expressway Dallas, Texas 75205
22	
23	LAURA ANDERSEN, RMR
24	Official Court Reporter United States District Court
25	Charlotte, North Carolina

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (Court called to order at 9:45 a.m.) 3 THE COURT: Good morning everyone. 4 ALL COUNSEL: Good morning, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: We're here in the matter of United 6 States V Jonathan Davey for sentencing. 7 Mr. Davey was found guilty by a jury on February 8, 2013. And after that his case was referred to the Federal 8 9 Probation Department for the purpose of preparing a 10 presentence report. 11 Mr. Davey, if you would please stand I have a few 12 questions for you concerning the presentence report. 13 received it and reviewed it. Have you had a chance to read 14 the presentence report? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Do you believe you understand it? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: I believe so. 18 THE COURT: And have you had enough time to go over 19 the presentence report with your attorney? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 21 THE COURT: All right. You may sit down. 22 Ms. McVay, I'll be glad to hear from you on any 23 objections you have to the presentence report. And keep in 24 mind as you tell me about them that I have reviewed the

written filings, but I'll be glad to hear from you on any

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amplification of those objections at this time.

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, we stand on the written objections that we have placed in the presentence report. We think we've, in detail, outlined our objections.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Then with respect to them -- I'll go through them, make rulings, and then I'll be glad to hear from either side.

Does the government stand on their written responses as well?

MR. MEYERS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If I miss anything, we'll go back and I'll pick them up.

With respect to the objections to the offense conduct provisions set forth in paragraphs 5 through 26, I have reviewed the offense conduct and compared it to my own recollection of the evidence, as well as the trial transcript, and I find that the offense conduct set forth in the presentence report comports with my own recollection of the evidence. And I'll overrule the general objection to the information that is contained in paragraphs 5 through 26.

With respect to the objections concerning restitution set forth in paragraphs 27 through 87, I'm going to overrule the objections. I believe that the restitution amounts set forth in the presentence report have been established by the government. To the extent that there are funds available to offset the total amount of restitution,

those will be applied in the restitution process. And any restitution order of the Court will limit the recovery of restitution by victims to the amounts of their loss so that if there are funds to be applied to the restitution amount, the defendant's liability for that amount will be so limited.

With respect to the obstruction of justice enhancement, I will ask to hear from the government with respect to what it believes is the factual basis for the 3C1.1 obstruction enhancement.

MR. MEYERS: Thank you, Your Honor. If I may use the ELMO.

THE COURT: You may.

MR. MEYERS: Your Honor, Government's Exhibit --

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, I'm sorry. Our's is not on -- there it is.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MEYERS: Your Honor, Government's Exhibit S1 is an email from the defendant to his victims, and it is dated February 26, 2011. It is highlighted in part. And what the Court will see from reviewing this exhibit is that the defendant emailed his victims. And this is one example of his communication. And he told them that they should report to the probation office that only 12 percent of the loss submitted by the probation office should be listed on the forms that they returned to the probation office. And he said

this because -- he said, according to the defendant, that
Divine Circulation Services was never 100 percent invested in
Keith Simmons Black Diamond, and it didn't lose all its funds
in Black Diamond. Therefore, he instructed them to fill out
the probation forms that 12 percent of their balance was their
losses from the Divine Circulation Services scheme.

As laid out in the government's sentencing memo as the Court will recall -- I can bring it up if it will be helpful to the Court on the screen.

THE COURT: I've got it in front of me.

MR. MEYERS: The defendant admitted in December of 2009 that he had no other investments besides Black Diamond. As his email to victims said, I believe when he was reporting the fraud to his victims he said, "Over the course of the past two years I have transferred all of our funds to Black Diamond."

That, of course, was true in the sense that he was invested anywhere. Mex-Bank went bad, according to the defendant's own admission, in 2008. Audience Alliance went bad in January of 2009. And the European trading firm or the mid term notes, Amkel, went bad by April. This again is a trial exhibit referenced in the government's sentencing memo, admitted at trial by the defendant's own admission.

So it's just simply not true that Divine Circulation Services was never 100 percent invested in Black Diamond. It

was, at the time of the offense was discovered.

Now being most charitable to the defendant, he withdrew a whole bunch of money from Black Diamond and he invested it in Amkel, the European trading firm. And he -- I think it's undisputed. It cannot be disputed that that money came from Black Diamond. He asked Keith Simmons for the money. Keith Simmons gave it to him. And he sent it off to Amkel. Amkel was a fraud, as the defendant discovered very, very quickly. Luckily it was a fraud that was stopped by law enforcement before the money could get transferred out. But that money is Black Diamond money.

And so, for the defendant to tell his victims, Don't report your full losses on your form to the probation, I believe is an obstruction of justice. And it makes the victims think, both, that they have lost less, and it corresponds to his overall behavior towards the sentencing hearing which is --

THE COURT: How did it affect, if at all, the numbers that probation ultimately reported from DCS clients?

MR. MEYERS: It didn't affect it because probation ignored it.

THE COURT: So the numbers that are in the presentence report from the government's view are real numbers, not the 12 percent --

MR. MEYERS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- discounted number. 1 2 MR. MEYERS: Yes, sir. 3 THE COURT: All right. 4 MS. McVAY: Your Honor, may I be heard on this? Well, you may be heard when I --5 THE COURT: 6 MS. McVAY: Okay. 7 THE COURT: -- ask you to respond. MR. MEYERS: And Your Honor, the defendant has also 8 9 been telling his victims other false things in attempt to sway their sympathies for the sentencing hearing. He's told them, 10 11 for example, that the government is asking for a 50 year sentence, which is simply not true. 12 THE COURT: And how do you know this? 13 14 MR. MEYERS: Because victims have told us this. 15 we received one of the emails that he's -- that came from his 16 mother about this. 17 THE COURT: And so what you're saying to me is that communications were made by the defendant to various victims 18 19 and potential witnesses that the government was going to argue 20 for something, when in truth and in fact the government never 21 had any intention of arguing for that. 22 MR. MEYERS: Yes, sir. And I think the Court can 23 see that from the letters submitted by the defendant. THE COURT: Numerous letters that refer to the 24

government's seeking a 50-year sentence.

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1 MR. MEYERS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And your position is that that -- though received by the Court in the form of letters from character witnesses in support of witnesses, that idea originated with the defendant?

MR. MEYERS: I don't know where it originated, Your Honor, but it didn't originate with the government. I have the email if it will be helpful for the Court. I'll put it on the ELMO, and I'll call it S2, Government's Exhibit.

So here is the email and it says, "Hi Mom. Attached is the format recommended for sending letters to the Judge for sentencing." Again, the intent is clearly to -- for letters to this court. "The government is recommending the maximum sentence of 50 years."

It's just not true. As the Court knows, we did recommend that for Keith Simmons, but we recommended a dramatically lower sentence for the defendant.

THE COURT: And is it your representation to the Court that you never communicated to the defendant or his attorney that you would seek a 50 year --

MR. MEYERS: Yes. And I'm confident that the defense counsel would confirm that.

THE COURT: Madam Clerk, did you get a copy of that?

COURT CLERK: Yes, sir.

MR. MEYERS: I will note for the Court that the

Government's Exhibit S2 is filed as Document 223. One of the victims who is outraged, frankly, by this, I believe sent this letter directly to the Court and the Court published it on Pacer.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Anything further?

MR. MEYERS: No, sir.

THE COURT: Ms. McVay, I'll be glad to hear from you on the obstruction enhancement.

MS. McVAY: Yes, Your Honor.

With regard to the email from 2011. Mr. Davey, first of all, was not even indicted. He thinks he's helping his victims send in letters against Keith Simmons. He's not even trying to protect himself at that point. He's trying to look at the numbers. Look at how much he has in different places and say this is what I think you've lost. He's not indicted. He's not -- he doesn't have a target letter. He has not done anything at that point to be trying to protect himself, or to even think he's being looked at. So when he wrote the email, he in good faith wrote the letter.

When he sent the email in 2009 saying, I had everything invested in Mex-Bank. I believe you'll recall from the testimony at trial he specifically told that that was a mistake. He was under a lot of stress. And he just immediately went to the worst case scenario and told his

victims what the worst case scenario was, that everything was invested in --

THE COURT: There were several things that he testified at trial that he misspoke.

MS. McVAY: Right. And so, it's clear from all the evidence and the fact that there's \$3.6 million sitting in a bank account that there was other money. So his motive was not to obstruct justice when he wasn't even being investigated.

Now with regard to the email he sent to his mother,

I don't know -- I was not aware that his mother sent the email

out. But from talking to his attorney and looking at the

presentence report, he's looking at 50 years.

THE COURT: Right. And so it's not the statutory maximum that is contained in these letters, nor apparently in the email that is referenced as to it's -- it's what the government is seeking to put on him, which is different than the maximum exposure under law.

MS. McVAY: And, Your Honor, he's a lay person, so he doesn't know the difference. He just knows he's looking at 50 years. He's not trying to paint the government in an evil light or do anything evil. He's saying, Mom, I'm looking at 50 years. Can you get some people -- I can't talk to these people, will you have them write letters on my behalf.

THE COURT: Well, there does appear to be that kind

of paint in evil in the email when it makes the comparison between man's intending something for evil and it does seem to be exactly that. If you want to put S2 back up. Your point that he's not trying to paint the government in an evil light, or saying, "Mom, I'm looking at 50 years. I can't talk to these people." It does appear that he's doing exactly that. That he's painting the government in -- as an entity seeking evil. That seems to be a plain reading of that.

MS. McVAY: And Your Honor --

THE COURT: And I'm not saying that has anything to do with any guideline objection. But I'm just responding to your point that he's not appearing to paint the government in an evil light. That seemed to be exactly what he's doing.

MS. McVAY: Well, Your Honor, I respect your opinion. I just -- what my point is, though, I don't think that he distinguishes between the presentence report and the government. He's just saying that, I'm looking at 50 years, and that's probably how he should have said it. Not knowing that the way he said it meant something different.

But ultimately he is looking at 50 years. And his only purpose was to get a letter written on it -- have his mother ask people to write a letter. And I don't know why -- you know, I don't think he was attempting to obstruct justice in what he was doing. It should have just been saying, I'm looking at 50 years, Mom, and can you get some people to write

some letters on my behalf.

THE COURT: Thank you. Giving the defendant the benefit of the doubt with respect to the interpretation of S2, the Court will not consider that in terms of the obstruction enhancement.

Again, giving the defendant the benefit of the doubt with respect to the timing of S1, it does appear to be from calendar year 2011. Although the information contained in those letters appear to be false.

Having heard the trial evidence, and being aware of Mr. Davey's intimate awareness of his investments, his role in the offense of conviction, not only is it false, but the Court would conclude that it is knowingly false. It also appears to the Court to be yet another example of Mr. Davey's sending out solicitations, the effect of which is to penalize others for his ultimate own benefit.

All of those conclusions of the Court appear to be a fair reading of the exhibit.

Nonetheless, giving the defendant the benefit of the doubt with respect to the timing of the letter, the Court will grant the objection to the two-level increase for obstruction of justice; not limiting the government in any way in using that exhibit or any arguments that logically flow from it, in terms of 3553(a) factors.

But with respect to the obstruction of justice

adjustment under the advisory guideline, I'll grant the government's -- or I'll grant the defendant's objection to the two-level increase.

With respect to the defendant's objection to loss amount. I've considered the recommendations of the defense with respect to various adjustments to the ultimate loss figure for monies that were arguably disbursed, monies that have been seized; considered those objections and the government's response.

I think that under the relevant conduct provisions of the sentencing guidelines, that Mr. Davey is responsible for his own conduct, and for the conduct of others that were involved in jointly undertaken criminal activity is reasonably foreseeable to him.

I think Mr. Davey was in a unique position to understand the full nature of the fraud. He was not only someone who solicited money from investors, someone who had made false statements with respect to the level of diligence that he had undertaken prior to the solicitation; but as the fraud evolved and developed, he became increasingly a pivotal person in the criminal activity, including at one point being the administrator of the pool of funds that came into the organization.

So I believe that Mr. Davey was in a unique position to understand the full nature and extent of the jointly

undertaken criminal activity, and as such he is exposed to the sentencing liability that comes from his own conduct and from the conduct of other hedge fund managers.

I think the testimony at one point was that there were up to 11 different hedge funds that came within his administrative responsibility. And I believe, legally, he would be responsible for the direct loss attributable to victims he solicited, and also to the other victims that came in through the other hedge fund managers in this jointly untaken criminal activity.

The presentence report posits that figure at, I think, approximately, somewhat north of \$21 million, \$11 million of which came from Mr. Davey's own clients. I think that is a conservative estimate. The government believes that the total extent of the fraud is closer to \$40 million.

I think that the figures used in the presentence report are a conservative estimate of the loss during the time period where Mr. Davey was actively involved in the jointly undertaken criminal activity.

Again, giving the benefit of the doubt to the defendant, I think the government has made a strong case for a 22-level enhancement based upon a loss exceeding \$20 million.

The Court is going to find that the subsection (k) level for fraud in excess of \$7 million, or in other words, a

20-level adjustment to the base offense level is a conservative estimate of the fraud, and that is the adjustment the Court will use for loss with respect to the advisory guidelines. Significantly discounting the amount that the government has presented. It's a conservative loss amount finding by the Court, and it's the one that the Court will use to determine the guidelines.

All other objections by the defendant with respect to sophisticated means, investment advisor, have been considered by the Court. The Court finds that the response in the presentence report is adequate, and the Court denies those objections.

If for whatever reason the investment advisor adjustment wasn't applicable, the Court would find alternatively, that the defendant abused the position of trust used a special skill warranting a two-level adjustment under 3B1.3.

Because the Court has found that the investment advisor adjustment is applicable, the Court will not additionally adjust for use of a special skill.

Similarly, the Court finds that there is overwhelming evidence of the role in the offense adjustment. The defendant was referred to by one victim as the biggest crook of all in this conspiracy. I do think that Mr. Simmons played a greater role in this conspiracy, but I don't think

that anyone else was more cognizant of the nature and extent of the fraud, and more active in its successful exploitation of the victims. And that would be the evidence concerning the managerial supervisor adjustment the Court finds overwhelming, as is the evidence of the number of victims and the reasonable foreseeability to the defendant to the number.

All other objections of the defendant, whether I've articulated them or not, are denied.

I'll be -- Ms. McVay, if there's any -- that's the tentative finding of the Court. If there are any additional guideline calculations argument that you wish to make that haven't already been considered by the Court, I'll be glad to hear from you at this time.

MS. McVAY: No, Your Honor. There are no additional guideline objections.

THE COURT: All right. The government care to be heard on anything further?

MR. MEYERS: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: So, having made the -- oh, and the other thing is, I don't believe that there is a multiple count adjustment for -- under the guidelines. I believe when you apply the multiple count adjustment rules, that they do not increase the adjusted offense level.

So having made the findings that I have, it appears to me that the adjusted offense level in paragraph 38 should

be a 42. That there should be no multiple count adjustment.

So that the total offense level under paragraph 51 should be

42. And a 42, criminal history category I, would lead to an

adjusted -- or an advisory guideline range of 30 years to

life.

Having made the findings that I have, those are the advisory guideline calculations that I will utilize at sentencing.

Ms. McVay, having made those findings, I'll be glad to hear from you on behalf of Mr. Davey with respect to the ultimate sentence to be imposed in any 3553(a) factors that you think are applicable in this case.

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, to be clear, do you want to hear from the witnesses first?

THE COURT: Well, it's your presentation. Any way you think would be most helpful to the Court I'll be glad to hear from you.

MS. McVAY: I would like to call the people to speak on behalf of Mr. Davey.

THE COURT: Very well.

MS. McVAY: Call Mr. Edward Estes to come forward.

THE COURT: Mr. McVay, as people speak on behalf of Mr. Davey, you and they should know that I have read each of the letters that have been submitted on his behalf and so there would be no need to repeat what is contained in the

letter, except to the extent that there's other inferences to be drawn from it.

Anybody that you do call, if they have submitted a letter to me, if you would let me know that, so that I can have the letter in front of me as I listen to the testimony in court today.

MS. McVAY: This is Edward Estes, IV, Your Honor. He did submit a letter.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. ESTES: My name is --

THE COURT: Well, before you get -- I'm trying to find your letter.

MR. ESTES: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Estes. E-s-t-e-s.

MR. ESTES: That's correct.

THE COURT: You're the Director of Admissions for Virginia Beach Theological Seminary.

MR. ESTES: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I'll be glad to hear from you.

MR. ESTES: Thank you. Yes, sir. My name is Edward Estes, and my wife's name is Meredith Davey, now Estes. And Jonathan is -- or Mr. Davey is her uncle. And Meredith and I invested \$100,000 with Mr. Davey. And it was important for us to come down here to take off work to come at our own expense to speak on Mr. Davey's behalf this morning.

Since I've been dating Meredith since 2007, I've had the opportunity to be in many Davey family events. And I've had the opportunity to witness the close and loving relationship that Mr. Davey has with his family. And I know him to be a caring uncle to Meredith, my wife, his niece. I know him to be a loyal brother to Daniel, his brother, who also invested with him. I know him to be a faithful husband to his wife Shari, a dedicated matter to his daughter Abigail, and devoted son to his father, Keith, who also invested with him.

So I would just like to say that it's my belief that Mr. Davey did not intentionally defraud me and Meredith, his neice. Nor, it's my belief also that he did not intentionally defraud his brother Daniel, his father Keith, or the other people who invested with him, some of whom are even childhood friends.

And so even though I would be classified in this courtroom as a victim, I do stand here this morning as an advocate for Mr. Davey and ask Your Honor to show leniency to him.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Estes.

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, we'll next call Mr. Joseph Lehner. And he also has a letter before the Court.

THE COURT: Mr. Lehner, I'll be glad to hear from you.

MR. LEHNER: Your Honor, I've known the Daveys since 1975 when I was transferred down to Norfolk. And I've watched Jonathan grow up with my sons. And I've never seen anything in his character that would show me that he would do the things that he's been accused of. I invested with him, and I did it willingly. It was not coerced or in any form forced upon me. And, yes, anytime you invest there is a chance of loss. I regret the loss, but still I consider Jonathan a very sincere friend and an honest person. And like I said, I have known the family for many, many years.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. LEHNER: That's about it, Judge.

MS. McVAY: Mr. Ed Siegel. Your Honor, he does not have a letter.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. SIEGEL: Hi. I would like to read this because I wrote it out yesterday.

My name is Ned Siegel. My wife and I met Jonathan and Shari Davey in the mid to late 1990s. We attended the same church and became friends. At some point in time they left that church and Jonathan helped start a new church, New Hope Bible Church. About a year later we also left and began attending New Hope. Sometimes Jonathan and Shari would come over to our house for dinner, sometimes we would go to their's. Jonathan's desire to serve others and to serve our

Lord is in his blood. He is currently very active in the church they now attend. In late 2008 I became my father's legal guardian, and in May of 2009 I invested some of Dad's money with Jonathan's investment company, Divine Circulation Services.

As things turned out, we became a victim of Keith Simmons and his Black Diamond Ponzi scheme. I believe that Jonathan also became one of Mr. Simmons' victims. Let me tell you why I believe that.

In 2001 Jonathan started a non-profit charitable organization called Safe Harbor Christian Foundation. I served on the board of his foundation for nine years. Its purpose was twofold. Safe Harbor accepted investments from individuals and organizations, and would in turn send out donor advised funds, where the donor would not only receive annuity payments, but would also be able to direct where a certain portion of their return on investment would go. So they could direct funds to go to their favorite charity.

Secondly, funds in excess of these payments could be directed to charitable causes by the foundation. We helped support many missionaries, as well as other charities.

I remember one meeting where Jonathan was so excited because he thought our returns from Black Diamond were so good that he said something like "our investments are doing so well that we're going to have a hard time giving it all away." Let

me move ahead to late 2009 when the word came down about Simmons' Ponzi scheme. Jonathan was devastated. I well remember the meeting after that. The focus was on ways we could somehow try to get the foundation's investor's money back. How do you do that when it has all been stolen by Simmons?

Then I remembered the conference call Jonathan made to everyone who had invested money with him through Divine Circulation Services. It was a very difficult call for him. Several times during the call Jonathan broke down. He felt so terrible that he had been taken by Simmons, and because of that had lost much of his investor's money. I recorded that phone call and still have it on tape. So, you see, this is Jonathan Davey that I know. I would trust him with my life.

Whenever visiting with Jonathan, his parting words were always "Do right." And I believe he has done his best to do right.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, the next one is Mr. Tom Prinsen.

And just out of respect to the Court, I would like to let you know that a lot of these people were considered victims under the statute.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. PRINSEN: Hi. My name is Tom Prinsen. I echo the sentiments being presented here. The personal loss that my wife and I experienced. We invested approximately \$250,000. It was our retirement and kids' college fund. And also received the word that it had been gone and have experienced nothing but the shame and regret that Jonathan experiences as a result of our loss and all his victims.

I have not written a letter to you for this purpose but -- there -- can I get some water?

THE COURT: Sure. There's some water on that table.

MR. PRINSEN: In late 2009 a co-worker of mine was preparing to retire. He'd been a senior level systems manager, and a highly compensated employee. And he said, Hey, you know -- I was telling him how good our investments were doing. He said, You know, I got to consolidate my funds. I think I want to do that. And I said why I would recommend Jonathan Davey.

He contacted Jonathan, and it was moments or days after Mr. Simmons had been arrested. Jonathan's response to him was, I cannot take your investments at this point.

I believe that demonstrated integrity. He was looking at -- if I can guess without knowing the amount of money -- three quarters of a million dollars. It might have been triple that for all I know. But he turned down the amount of money.

We were scheduled to testify in the trial regarding these events. At some point our testimony was canceled or we were told we are not needed down here so that did not become part of it.

But I believe it lends to the character and integrity with regards to Mr. Davey. And so in light of those bits of information, I'm requesting leniency for Mr. Davey.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, we would call Ms. Linda Brobeck.

Your Honor, she does have a letter on file.

THE COURT: What's your last name?

MS. BROBECK: Brobeck.

THE COURT: How do you spell that?

MS. BROBECK: B-r-o-b-e-c-k.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. BROBECK: Thank you for allowing me to speak.

I am an educator and a former principal/teacher. I currently work at Otterbein University. I am not a victim of this. I have only known Jonathan -- my husband and I have known him for five years. We know the Jonathan that is kind and honest. He's a Godly man with strong integrity. And I echo what the other people here have said. And we believe that he was unknowingly drawn into this scheme.

I would ask that, you know, society is not going to

benefit by him being in prison. And I would ask that there be some other way -- some other way that would be more beneficial outside of prison. And as a taxpayer, I think it's a waste to put him in prison, guilty or not, whatever, you know, has been decided here. So I would ask that there's some other alternative.

You know, there's other very many heinous crimes where people are, you know, murdering children and they're out in five to eight years. And what I'm hearing is, this is a much longer time.

I'd ask you to consider what the end result you would desire when this is all said and done. What is the end that you want for Jonathan? Is it rehabilitation? Or is it just punitive punishment?

I ask you to please extend logical and beneficial lenient understanding in your sentencing. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, then we would call Dr. Eric Lehner. He also has a letter on file.

MR. LEHNER: Thank you, Your Honor. It's a privilege to say to the Court that I consider Jonathan Davey to be my friend. We've known each other for nearly 40 years. I was in his wedding. He was a groomsman in my wedding. I've known Jonathan all these years to be a kind and authentic man, and a man of integrity, and I'm glad to say that before the

court today.

I do not believe that Jonathan knowingly defrauded me of my entire investment. My father, his father, his family members, and other friends believe that it was his sincere desire to be helpful to them.

And so I think I would like to ask the Court to consider a lenient sentence, and the prospect that he might have an opportunity to provide restitution to those who suffered loss.

THE COURT: How would he do that?

MR. LEHNER: I believe by working freely with his skills, under a supervision that is satisfying to the Court. He could do the very best of his ability to do what is already in his heart, and that is to provide restitution to those that have suffered loss.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, before I address the other 3553 factors, I would like to have Mr. Davey speak on his behalf.

THE COURT: Mr. Davey, you're welcome to speak now or at a later point. I want to advise you, just on the record, that you don't have to say anything at all. But it's your right to speak. So if there is something you wish to tell me, I'd be glad to hear from you. Just want to make -- just want you to make sure that you know there's no

requirement to do that. It's a choice that you make if you want to.

THE DEFENDANT: Right. I'll speak at the appropriate time if it's right before sentencing, whatever, I do want to speak, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll be glad to hear from you.

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, just to be clear though,

I -- you're going to make a determination of the 3553 factors,

and as you hear from Mr. Davey you'll include that in your

calculation.

THE COURT: Certainly.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, these past five years have been not only painful but saddening as I've watched the financial turmoil that has happened to my clients, and it is all because I believed the lie of Black Diamond. I have to bear the shame of that for the rest of my life because I got snookered. But every action I took was based on the belief that Black Diamond held the funds that were due to my victims -- my clients. And I would never intentionally harm anyone, and tell them that something was good if I knew it was bad. I'm not going to harm Dr. Lehner. We grew up -- we're pals. He was in my wedding. I was in his wedding. I'm not going to harm him. Tom Prinsen spoke. We worked together for the past 20 years. Our kids grew up together. I'm not going to harm him. I'm not going to harm my wife, my wife's

parents, my parents, my family. It's unconscionable that I would try to intentionally harm everyone who is close to me.

I believed Black Diamond. And, yes, as the administrator I saw funds going in. But I also thought those funds were taken care of. I had no idea that Mr. Simmons was out there spending it all.

And I did not know what the government knew. If I would have known what the government knew when the government knew it, I would have acted upon it. Like I acted upon others when I found out there was fraud. I didn't know. But when I did know, I immediately told my clients about it. I immediately started filing amended tax returns on their behalf. I immediately stopped working with any of these other guys who would not also tell their clients. And unbeknownst to me, they went and started new hedge funds and continued to perpetuate the fraud. That's unconscionable to me. I was shocked to learn that in discovery when I saw the government's documents on them. I was speechless.

But the most important thing to me, even more than the sentence that you're going to impose on me today, is the ability for me to clear my name. And fortunately there are some appellate attorneys who have offered, and stepped forth to help me, completely free of charge, to work toward proving my innocence. And my only request to you is allow me to work with them so they can help me prove my innocence and clear my

name. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, with regard to the 3553 factors, I thought about this case a long time. I think you're in a very tough position as a judge, because you have to try to find and balance the needs for punishment, the situation with the other people who don't see the facts the way Mr. Davey's friends and family see it.

I know you'll hear from other people who have concerns, that have financial devastation, who are disappointed, that may not even know Mr. Davey, that have no relationship with him, and have invested through other people or other circumstances. So I do -- I know you hear the cries from the people from both sides.

I do think this case is a very unusual case. I've been practicing for 25 years, and traditionally in fraud cases you will find the person -- the -- a lot of individuals who intentionally defraud people, and they calculate their plan on how they're going to get money out of individuals.

In Mr. Davey's case I asked the question, what if he had went to the FBI? What if any of them, or all of them had went to the FBI when they drove from their homes in California or from Ohio and showed up at Keith Simmons' door and he was not giving them their money and they all went and turned him in together. Would we even be here? Would we be prosecuting

these people?

I believe the ultimate factor in this case is, they just sat there and they did nothing. They just waited.

Hoping that Mr. Davey would pay -- that Mr. Simmons would pay them. That Mr. Simmons would release the funds. That this was real, and that it would continue to go on.

And I think what you'll -- based on some of the things that the government put in their presentence report, statements that Mr. Davey made about, he created the algorithms, or he saw the platforms. Those comments are consistent with somebody who is making millions of dollars in their mind, thinking they're successful, thinking the money is great. And making statements because they want to get credit for the success of what they believe is successful and what's really going on in their mind, not knowing that the whole thing is a fraud.

I truly -- Mr. Davey, I would think, would never have made those statements. But those statements were based on somebody who thought he had these great investments and he wanted to get the credit for them.

As a result of some of the things that happened,

Your Honor, there are lots of victims and lots of people that

are hurt in this process.

But I would like to point out to one of the things that Ms. Yvonne Davey, his mother said. She said that from

the time Jonathan -- he's her youngest child -- he was always obedient. He was always honest and truthful, even as a small kid.

Mr. Davey chose to go to trial because he believed in the criminal justice system, believing that he would be found not guilty in this process. To the point that even Mr. Keith Simmons came in this courtroom and testified that they didn't know. He testified to that. That, you know, it's not like they --

THE COURT: Do you think I should believe Mr. Keith Simmons? Do you think he's a credible witness?

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, in this case I do. I do think that they didn't sit down and have a meeting and say, let's steal some money from these people. I think that they thought he was a great personality. He convinced them that this is, you know, a great investment, and they followed through because of his personality and his efforts. And so I just say that to Your Honor that --

THE COURT: Keith Simmons indicated that he had no intent to defraud them. Referred to his victims as "supposed victims." He said, "I never had the intent to defraud. Did not conspire with anyone."

And you believe that I should conclude that he was a credible witness and rely upon his testimony in reaching a sentencing decision with respect to Mr. Davey?

MS. McVAY: Yes, Your Honor, I do. I truly believe that. I believe that after he --

THE COURT: He's not saying that Mr. Davey didn't have any intent to defraud. Keith Simmons came in here and testified under oath that he himself had no intent to defraud --

MS. McVAY: Right.

THE COURT: -- when he raised over \$40 million in investor money, promising to invest it in a foreign exchange and didn't invest but a fraction of it.

MS. McVAY: And he also testified that none of the hedge funds participants knew that he was not investing the money.

THE COURT: Right. But in order to believe that, don't I have to believe Mr. Simmons when he talks about his own culpability?

MS. McVAY: Well, he admits he didn't spend the money and he didn't invest it. He didn't lie about that, Your Honor. He admitted he spent it all and he didn't invest it.

THE COURT: Right. But nice for his investors to have known that.

MS. McVAY: Yes, Your Honor. And so I just say that to you to say that if they had turned him in, and if they had done some things different, I wonder if we would be here, but they didn't. So they're before the court -- they're before

you because there's a ton of money and lots of victims involved. And I know you have to balance what's important for all the parties involved.

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With regard to Mr. Davey, he's never been in criminal trouble. Never had any issues. He was a certified public accountant. He was working. I attached some exhibits to show that, you know, he did do some things right, including he -- CFTC contacted him. He gave him all his companies. notified them of that. Some of the other things he did right is, he notified this court of \$3.6 million when he had a passport, when he was -- he could have took that money and left the country and a lot of people would have. But he chose not to do that. He notified the court, and that money is sitting in a bank account. Of course he would like those funds to be distributed to his shareholders. And of course the government wants it to be distributed to all the individuals in this case that are all crying out to the court saying, Help us, Judge. We need money. So that is something right.

The other thing he did right is, like Tom Prinsen testified to, is that he didn't take any more investments.

Once Keith Simmons was arrested, he didn't take any more investments. He didn't --

THE COURT: How about in August of 2009?

MS. McVAY: Right. In August 2009 he did take that

investment from that church, \$200,000, and those people were hurt. At that point, I don't know what stage he was in. Was he in the denial stage? Because there's stages of grief.

There's stages of which called denial. Was he in the denial stage? Okay. This will come through. Keith Simmons is not a fraud. Let's hope this works out.

At some point he got past that denial stage and he made a conscious decision not to take any money in. He made a conscious decision to get \$3.6 million back in the hands of the Court. And he made a conscious decision not to take any additional money. So we're asking the Court to take those factors into consideration in the sentencing process.

Additionally, I would just like to share with you, one of the friends of his wrote a letter and he was talking about how he and his wife were at home in bed and --

THE COURT: That was an extraordinary letter.

MS. McVAY: Yes. He woke up to a guy standing over him with a knife.

THE COURT: Stabbed 25 times.

MS. McVAY: Stabbed 25 times.

And it turned out to be his daughter's boyfriend.

And he thought that in that situation he asked the Court to give him eight years of -- the daughter's boyfriend and the daughter so they would have the light of day.

And I know that the government and the law has

created a situation where they believe that people involved in fraud, financial fraud, should spend extensive amounts of time incarcerated. And so --

THE COURT: Even -- I mean, it was an extraordinary letter, and an extraordinary act of forgiveness by a victim of a violent crime.

But if the Court were to conclude that this criminal conduct which lasted over an extended period of time, for years, involved multiple misrepresentations and deceptions and injured far more than one person, aren't those characteristics of this criminal activity that is not present in the bizarre and admittedly dangerous crime that was spoken of?

MS. McVAY: Yes, Your Honor, because of the years.

But I think what you'll find is, in that process you have somebody who is believing in the lie. And so they're making transactions, making transactions, bringing money in, giving money, taking money out. And as Mr. Davey said, he was in a unique position to actually see money coming out.

THE COURT: What about the house?

MS. McVAY: I'm sorry. What?

THE COURT: What about the house?

MS. McVAY: A house, Your Honor. A \$3.8 million

house.

THE COURT: I'm talking about the source of the funds.

MS. McVAY: You're talking about from Mr. Claggett? 1 2 THE COURT: No, I'm talking --3 MS. McVAY: You're talking about the way it went 4 overseas and came back? 5 THE COURT: No. I'm talking about the investor 6 funds that went into the house and later characterized as a 7 loan default, and served as a basis for the tax fraud 8 conviction. What possible explanation is there for that? 9 MS. McVAY: Your Honor, the explanation, I think, Mr 10 11 THE COURT: Other than greed or evil. What --MS. McVAY: Well -- well, let me -- greed or evil, 12 13 Your Honor, let's put it this way: 14 If Keith Simmons was real and everybody walked out 15 of here with in excess of \$48 million, it would have been like 16 something that takes place that would never have been an issue. But Keith Simmons wasn't real. So everything he did, 17 you know, it's almost like, Oh, I can do this because all 18 19 these numbers are real and I'm going to be rich. If all 20 that's true, \$3.8 million is not a whole lot of money, if the 21 people who were investing really got the returns they were 22 supposed to get --23 THE COURT: What right did Mr. Davey have to take 24 investor's money and put it into his house and then declare a

loan default? What right did he have?

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MS. McVAY: Well, Your Honor, based on his belief, those numbers were real numbers. So those were his profits. We brought in Sherry Jarrell, the hedge fund lady who testified that the hedge funds are pooling of funds that people are allowed to take out money for their business, for profit, for their education, for their own family, for their own -- so he thought those were his proceeds of the profits. He thought that those were his percentages of what he was entitled to.

And when he didn't continue -- what he did do right, again, he came to Claggett and said, Look, I can't build this house. I'm going to give this back to you. He didn't keep trying to build the house and build the house. He recognized that there was an issue, there was a problem. And he didn't keep moving forward in the direction of fraud. He moved in the direction of, I'm going to give this house back to you. I'm going to give this property back to you, and I'm going to go back and live in my own little house that I've been living in.

This is a very unfortunate situation. But I do believe that Mr. Davey, in the process, believed in Mr. Keith Simmons; right or wrong, deception/non-deception, arrogance/non-arrogance, whatever it was. In his heart of hearts he believed that. He believed the lie. And he ran down the rabbit trail with the lie to the point that we're

here today.

He wanted to go to trial. He had numerous opportunities to do something different, but in his mind he truly believes in his heart of hearts that he never intended to defraud his friends and his family. If you look at those letters you received, some of those people have known him for 40 years, 35 years.

THE COURT: The letters in support are beautiful letters.

MS. McVAY: Twenty-five years.

THE COURT: They point out to the Court a side of Mr. Davey that is admirable. The letter from a wife, from brothers, family and friends, very helpful to the Court to see a side of Mr. Davey that the Court should see in fashioning a sentence. And to hear the testimony today by family and friends still supportive, and still speak on his behalf, is a credit to Mr. Davey. And all of that testimony, the letters in support, I've read each and every one of them and will take them into consideration as I determine a sentence.

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, the only thing I also like to say is, the government's sentencing memorandum points to a Monique Martens, and how she talked about how she couldn't speak and things of that nature. They took documents from people, I guess from when they sent in their paperwork from Keith Simmons, and then attributed them to Mr. Davey without

even talking to them.

Because Monique Martens, I was on the phone with her at 1:00 this morning. She lives in California. She was going to come to testify, and then we made a decision for her to bring a letter at the last minute. Mr. Davey was one who successfully got her million dollars out of Amkel for her that she's sitting -- she invested one day and got the money back out, like, two or three days later, successfully, on her behalf. She talked about the tireless hours that he worked on trying to get that money back.

THE COURT: I read that letter.

MS. McVAY: The money that Mr. Davey actually told the government about. They knew about this money and they just said, Oh that money's never coming back. Oh, forgot it. The government didn't try to help get the money back. He, effortlessly, went to Switzerland, went to Europe, did everything he could to get that money back and was successfully able to do it. So we're just asking you to take those factors into consideration.

Mr. Davey has asked me to ask you for probation today. I understand that you have to balance the issues with other people. But we also ask you to consider the sentencing. The government has showed the other sentences that people have received in this district, as well as the fact that Mr. Simmons is getting -- Keith Simmons got 40 years, 240

months. I looked that up. I pulled up everybody's sentencing. I --

THE COURT: He got 50 years at first and then the Fourth Circuit told me that was too much. So the money laundering conviction was set aside. Mr. Davey stands convicted both of the money laundering and also the tax fraud, which puts him in, for that purpose, in a different place than Mr. Simmons.

MS. McVAY: But, Your Honor, we're asking you to consider the fact that, yes, Mr. Simmons is more culpable than Mr. Davey. So we're asking under the 3553 factors to reduce Mr. Davey's sentencing, we're asking for a variance.

We're also asking you to consider, Mr. Davey is 50 years old. He is not the type of person to go out and just go and commit another fraud. It's almost like he just stumbled into a fraud. There's nothing in his history to show that he would do this again, or that he has ever done anything like this, ever, in his life. And that --

THE COURT: How does Government's Sentencing Exhibit 1 impact that argument?

MS. McVAY: I'm sorry. Can you --

THE COURT: Government's Sentencing Exhibit 1, the letter to clients saying, Write down 12 percent --

MS. McVAY: Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- number.

MS. McVAY: -- that goes back to, he was not even indicted.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. McVAY: He literally thought -- I mean, so he's not trying to protect himself. He's going after Keith Simmons, thinking he's going to be a witness against Keith Simmons at the time he gives these numbers. He thinks he's helping them and he's going to be sitting at the witness stand and those are the numbers.

THE COURT: How is he helping them telling them to write down a lesser percentage than they actually lost? How is he actually helping them do that?

MS. McVAY: From his perspective, those numbers -well, based on what the investment, Amkel, and at the time he
thought he had a reasonable return on those funds. And he
thought those funds would go directly to his clients.

If you take those dollars and deduct them, and then we have the movie producer who is flying in from London. He actually flew in and showed up to testify. But that testimony was precluded. He was going to come testify about giving the return on the movie money. Peter Branson. So --

THE COURT: How does providing false monthly statements showing a profit, which investors did not earn, which has tax consequences for the investors, how does that help them?

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, those are numbers that Mr. Simmons gave him. Mr. Davey reported the numbers. the strangest thing about it is, all the numbers were completely accurate. Nobody is saying he changed the numbers and switched it around and gave himself more money. He took whatever numbers Keith Simmons gave him, and actually reported them accurately. And the government used those numbers. They took everything that Mr. Davey calculated and used it at trial.

Now he intended to commit a fraud, why would he create accurate numbers -- I mean, not that they were true because Keith Simmons --

THE COURT: He's getting 50 percent.

MS. McVAY: Keith Simmons made them up.

THE COURT: He's getting 50 percent on the numbers. He's getting an administrative fee. He's getting a salary. All of that works to his benefit to the detriment of everybody that dealt with him.

MS. McVAY: Well, Your Honor, but it's still based on the fact that he believed the numbers. Because if he didn't believe the numbers, I mean, if you're really trying to commit a fraud, why wouldn't you just take \$3.5 million, go to Europe with your passport and leave the country?

THE COURT: If you believe the numbers, why would you call it investor funds, pour it into a house as a loan

later to be defaulted on? Why would you tell somebody else those were charitable donations, if you believe those numbers?

Is there any explanation for that?

MS. McVAY: Well, Your Honor, I -- I have no explanation as to the credibility of the statement or the testimony, I don't.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. McVAY: But again, Your Honor, I'm asking you to consider all these factors. Consider the things that

Mr. Davey did right in this case. His efforts to try to make his victims whole by spending the time and energy to try to get the funds back.

And we're asking that you take into consideration all the sentences of the people associated with this case.

And truly take into consideration, Your Honor, the fact that I do not believe that -- unfortunately like you said -- that based on the case and the facts in this case, even the government is asking that he receive a sentence lower than Mr. Simmons.

THE COURT: In order for me -- I understand your disparate sentencing argument, and that is a factor for the Court to consider. But you're also making an argument that Mr. Davey is not a future danger to society. And I heard from, I think Mr. Prinsen, that one of the benefits of a lenient sentence would be that Mr. Davey would be in a

position to make restitution. And so one of the concerns that the Court has, is this need to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant.

If the Court concludes that the jury had it right, that Mr. Davey intentionally, knowingly, defrauded these victims of million dollars of funds and appears before the Court today proclaiming innocence, testified at trial under oath, that many of the false statements he made to different people were situations in which he misspoke or his head was in a blunder so he really wasn't thinking clearly. If he's of that mind frame that he was totally innocent, totally duped by Mr. Simmons. If the Court were to impose a lenient sentence — even though the Court believes that the jury had it right, that Mr. Davey's intentionally committed multiple acts of fraud over a long period of time and then ratcheted up the fraud from stealing people's money, to lying about the nature of the investment in the home and cheating on his taxes.

If the Court believes that those are all a more accurate understanding of the facts, then wouldn't the Court be failing in its duty to protect the public from future acts of this kind from someone who has no comprehension of those realities? Isn't that what you're asking me to do, if I believe that the jury had it right in terms of the evidence presented?

This is not someone who is appearing in front of the Court and saying, I made a big mistake and I really learned from that lesson. This is someone who says to the Court today, I am totally innocent. And I had no fraudulent intent. There is no difference in attitude and demeanor today between Mr. Davey and Mr. Simmons. They are two peas in a pod with respect to how they view their conduct in this fraud scheme.

And so what is the Court to do with that with respect to the purposes of sentencing?

MS. McVAY: Well, Your Honor, with regard to purposes of sentencing, I think -- first of all, we don't know why the jury reached the verdict they did. And I think it could reasonably be that the jury found that he failed to do his due diligence, and failed to investigate Mr. Keith Simmons. And failed to do the things that were necessary to make sure that it was a good investment.

With regard to Mr. Davey's attitude, I believe that Mr. Davey is one of those people that functions in black and white, and right or wrong. And in this case he believes that Mr. Simmons duped him.

And when you talk about recidivistness [sic] or propensity to do additional harm, I truly believe that you would never see Mr. Davey in this courtroom concerning any of these issues. I think he found himself in a situation that is unique, that he would never be in again. I think his wisdom

has taught him not to be involved in people -- relying on people like Bryan Coats and individuals who talk well but have, you know, little substance in which they're displaying.

Additionally, Your Honor, I would like to point out, though, that Mr. Davey also returned \$400,000 to his victims prior to the government seizing the Huntington bank account, which brought their attention to that account.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Meyers.

MR. MEYERS: Your Honor, I too was struck by the letters that people wrote on the defendant's behalf. He is clearly a person who has shown kindness to others. Who is good to his family. Has shown kindness and even generosity to them.

And I was struck, also, by what people said in court today. One of the things -- and I think that is, like the Court said, deserving of sentencing consideration. And it is one of the reasons that the government is recommending a sentence that is half of the sentence Keith Simmons received. I think there is a difference there.

I was also struck by the dualism of Mr. Davey, and it's the only way that I think I can put it. Mr. Siegel, who was a victim in this case, referred to "The Jonathan Davey I know." It's a quote from what he said today. It is obvious that "The Jonathan Davey I know" from the perspective of his

victims and his friends and his families is not the whole

Jonathan Davey. I won't say it's not the real Jonathan Davey,

because I don't know what the basis is for his acts of

kindness. I want to give him the benefit of the doubt on

that. What I do know is that it is not the whole Jonathan

Davey.

So when Ned Siegel says, "The Jonathan Davey that I know," it's not the whole Jonathan Davey. Because there is a side to Mr. Davey that Mr. Siegel does not know, and still does not know to this day, but that the Court knows and that we know because of the evidence.

What I am showing the Court now is Government's Trial Exhibit 141a page 11. This is Mr. Davey's own Quick Books, his own entries. And it is the portion of Mr. Davey's Quick Books that refers to the investment from Mr. Siegel who spoke today about the Jonathan Davey he knows.

What these Quick Books show, is that prior to Mr. Siegel's investment on May 14, 2009, there was a \$124,000 in Mr. Davey's DCS account. I will remind the Court, and we induced other exhibits at trial, that by May of 2009 there were hundreds of thousands of dollars of unfulfilled withdrawal requests. There was numerous communications about the problems of Black Diamond. Mr. Davey did not send a dime to Black Diamond after February of 2009, and was not getting any money out. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of

unfulfilled withdrawal requests.

Mr. Siegel's a new customer in May of 2009.

Mr. Siegel invests \$224,000 -- excuse me, he invested over \$100,000, which brings the balance up to \$224,000.

What Mr. Davey's own Quick Books show, is what happened to that money in May of 2009, and they show a few things.

First, not a dime of it went anywhere for investment. Nothing to Black Diamond. The very same day the money comes in, Mr. Davey transfers over \$167,000 to Sovereign Grace. Sovereign Grace, as the Court knows, was the company supposedly in Belize that Mr. Davey used to launder victim money to his mansion he was building. That was the only purpose of it. Mr. Davey admitted that at trial. The only purpose of Sovereign Grace was to pay for construction of Mr. Davey's mansion.

So after \$167,000 goes out, there is now only \$56,000 left in the account from DCS. He sends another, little over \$1,000, making it \$55,000. And then, again, all within approximately 10 days of Mr. Siegel's money coming in, comes out an additional \$35,000 in management fees for Mr. Davey, bringing the account balance down to \$20,000.

In 10 days Mr. Davey takes out 200 grand all for himself.

THE COURT: Are you saying that none of Mr. Siegel's

investment was invested in Black Diamond at all?

2 MR. MEYERS: Yes, sir. In fact, nobody's investment
3 --

THE COURT: Regardless of whether Black Diamond was a fraud, regardless of whether Mr. Davey's knew that it was a fraud. There's no way that Mr. Siegel's investment ever went into Black Diamond.

MR. MEYERS: No money that came in from anybody after February went to Black Diamond. He just didn't send it. He put it in his cash account.

THE COURT: So three months later he's getting a six figure investment from Mr. Siegel that went into his house and his pocket.

MR. MEYERS: Yes, sir.

And it's undisputed. This is Mr. Davey's own Quick Books. You will see the two entries for Sovereign Grace.

Mr. Davey made them himself in his Quick Book account.

I want to address an argument that I heard from defense counsel. The Court asked, you know, how could he do this? How could he take this money after Black Diamond has gone bad?

And the answer was, Well Mr. Davey thought it was his profits. And he was just taking his profits out, and he believed in Black Diamond. His own Quick Books entries show that that is not true. Mr. Davey wrote in his Quick Books,

"Sovereign Grace, Incorporated investment." I-N-V-E-S-T period. It wasn't his profits. He wasn't withdrawing profits. He was lying and making his records conform to the lie he had set up from the beginning, that this was an investment in Sovereign Grace.

I will also note that in the memo line that it says "Loan to Sovereign Grace." So this isn't an after the fact kind of thing, this was set up from the beginning.

And so I want to go into the nature and characteristics of the offense. I think the Court understands my argument about the nature and characteristics of the defendant.

With regard to the offense, contrasting Mr. Davey with Mr. Simmons, defense counsel made the argument -- I understand the argument -- that it wasn't like he calculated how he was going to get people's money, but he did, from the very beginning.

He committed perjury under oath in 2008 about Sovereign Grace. He said it was an investment platform and never was, not once. It was set up to funnel money to his mansion. And that was true from the beginning. Not a dime ever went anywhere from Sovereign Grace. He did send some money to Black Diamond in the beginning, but not a dime from Sovereign Grace went anywhere. So Mr. Davey set it up from the beginning as a fake loan.

And the Court will recall the testimony from the trial that when Mr. Davey was asked about Sovereign Grace he said a few different things.

Under oath on the record he said, "It's an investment platform." That was a lie. Just a flat out lie. There's no way to say it wasn't, under oath.

He said later to a victim, that the money supposedly for the loan to Sovereign Grace was a charitable donation for missions. That's highly significant to Mr. Davey's victims who invested with him because of his professions of faith. He said it was a donation for missions. Mr. Davey says now it didn't happen. But there are contemporaneous notes introduced at trial. That victim took notes, contemporaneous, and wrote it down.

THE COURT: Mr. Woetzel.

MR. MEYERS: Yes, sir. Those are an exhibit.

So Mr. Davey would have to say that victim's notes were falsified at the time and that he somehow came up with it was --

THE COURT: I think Mr. Davey's testimony at trial was that he misspoke when he referred to it as a charitable donation.

MR. MEYERS: That's what he said at trial. Now he said it didn't happen.

Your Honor, the defendant told his employee, Erin

McFerren, that the reason he was incorporating in Belize was because it's harder to audit overseas companies. The defendant also said that he planned to default from the beginning.

Your Honor, the defendant set it up that way so that he could divert the money from his victims to his mansion. No matter what hopes he had about Black Diamond. It was the plan from the beginning. And no one was ever told the truth about Sovereign Grace, ever. It was a secret, and he lied in multiple different ways, and multiple different times. He didn't keep those lies straight. But the record is absolutely clear about that. It shows his intentionality. It shows that just like Keith Simmons, he's calculated from the beginning how he was going to get peoples' money out.

Your Honor has also made contrast with Keith Simmons. He spent the money. He didn't invest it. I refer the Court to the one example from Ned Siegel. It's on the screen. It's just an example as the Court knows. Mr. Davey, like Mr. Simmons, spent the money and did not invest it for a long period of time beginning in March; hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Davey says, Well I stopped in September. First of all, in August he took \$200,000 from a charity and told him that he was to use that money only for church planting. That was the only purpose of that investment. We showed at trial

the agreement Mr. Davey negotiated. It says right on there those funds were restricted. They were not able to be removed. Mr. Davey took that \$200,000, made some transfers to his family, putting his brother's seminary as a net winner from the Ponzi scheme. And then he used the rest of it to pay himself in salary payments and pay his own bills.

The government walked through that evidence in detail at the trial. The bank account shows the money goes into -- by the way, the Court received a letter from Safe Harbor Christian Foundation saying, Hey, we should be a victim too. This was who Eternal Vision thought they were investing, with Safe Harbor Christian Foundation.

They were also the ones, again, remember quite clearly the defendant saying he was the one who came up with the computerized trading platform. He was the one who figured it out.

Mr. Davey took that money, instead of putting it into Safe Harbor Christian Foundation, he put it in Safe Harbor Investment accounts and he spent it making preferential payments to entities associated with his family members, and then just paying his maid, paying his light bill, paying his credit card, making salary payments to himself at a time when he was getting emails from victims saying, I am desperate. They're going to shut off my electricity. I'm a single woman. And he was getting these emails. He knew there were hundreds

of thousands of dollars of withdrawal requests, and he's paying himself 10 grand a month in fees, and spending money on his mansion. This is not a man who thought he was doing the right thing. It's just not.

I don't know what was in his head. But what I know is that he lied and he took money for himself when others were telling him, we put in the documents to prove it at trial, I am desperate. Defendant says, I stopped in September. But he kept on taking money, it went into his account from the other hedge fund managers. And he kept on putting on his website, returns, after returns, after returns, showing how much money everybody was making.

So if he's saying, Well, listen, I knew it was bad I stopped taking money in September. Why did he keep putting it on the website? Why did he keep taking money from his hedge fund?

Remember when he emailed Steve Lacy, when he's telling him he has to pay his bill. Lacy's saying, I can't do it. This is in December of 2009. The defendant says, Listen, that money that's in your cash account, that's available for any purpose you choose, including paying yourself. And by the way, you have been paying yourself, so pay me. That's in an email that we introduced at trial, the Court will recall.

This defendant engaged in intentional conduct and knew what he was doing.

Your Honor, that is the nature and characteristics of the offense. And it didn't stop after the offense. People asked him questions afterwards, he lied. The paymaster was one of the illusions introduced by Simmons, no doubt, to put people off. The defendant is in a recorded call in January of 2010 telling people "I talked to the paymaster." "I talked to the paymaster" is what the defendant said. I think that was another instance in which he told the Court during trial that he misspoke. There is no misspeaking about, "I talked to the paymaster." Because the paymaster was like the tooth fairy. He didn't exist.

Defendant didn't speak to him. He lied about it.

The Court will recall that in the fall when the defendant was really leading things up, the other hedge fund managers who were also guilty, were asking the defendant for some proof the paymaster existed. The defendant used that phrase, "I have received communication from the paymaster." Hedging at that point, but clearly giving the impression that there was a paymaster to back things up.

He went further and talked to the victims and said, I talked to the paymaster. Again, a lie, the defendant knew what he was doing.

The Jonathan Davey that his friends and family knows, is not the whole Jonathan Davey. It's just irrefutable.

The seriousness of the offense and just punishment I think are amply shown through the utter devastation that this crime wreaked, not only on the defendant's victims that he solicited personally, but the victims that he told he was an independent accountant auditing the hedge funds for; the victims whose money he took into his bank account; and the victims who he published monthly website statements for. It was their life savings.

In the beginning one can look at that and say, Yeah, it's terrible you lose your life savings. That's a lot of money. When you think about it, a life savings is much more than just money. What a life savings represents is all of the sacrifices one makes over their entire life for that savings. People work overtime. They miss dinners. They miss birthday parties. They scrimp and they save. They tell their families, no over their whole life about things that they can offer them to make their life better so that they might have those savings. It's more than money. It's a lifetime of sacrifice. Many of those victims, as the Court knows, I'm not going to belabor it because I know the Court has read the letters, are now desperate.

It affected the victim's ability to trust. What this Court saw over and over, is those victims who don't continually believe that the defendant has been wronged by the evil government, have the inability to trust people now. It

has affected their entire outlook on the world. Marriages
have broken up. Relationships severed from the stress of an
event like this. The Court's read about the victim's physical
and mental health views. One victim lost his faith. Others
simply cannot view the world the way they were raised now.

Many cannot go to school. They lost their money for
education. Some victims have talked about the measure of

I do want to recognize, Your Honor, that there are victims here today. John Sargent, Lucinda Fincannon, Jim Vasouki (phonetic spelling). I don't know if any other victims are here today.

MR. MURRAY: Keith and Louise Murray.

MR. MEYERS: Murrays. The Court has heard from numerous other victims that are simply too broke to make it because of the money that was stolen from them. I've told these victims that heard through me or through the FBI court services, the Court has carefully read the letters. Do any of you wish to make a statement to the Court in addition to what's in the letters?

MR. SARGENT: (Indicating.)

MR. MEYERS: Yes, sir.

their dignity and their self worth.

MR. SARGENT: May I make a quick statement.

MR. MEYERS: You can come forward, sir. With the Court's permission.

THE COURT: You may.

MR. SARGENT: My name is John Sargent, sir. I'm one of the victims of Jonathan. I want to say on his behalf that he did my taxes for years and I never had a problem with the IRS. So I never had a reason to question his integrity.

And secondly the other thing I would like to say is, if the Judge would consider transferring the money that came from Jonathan back to Jonathan's investors, we would certainly appreciate the consideration.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. SARGENT: Yes, sir. Thank you.

MR. MEYERS: So the losses, Your Honor, represent much more than money. They are life wrecking in many cases, and the Court needs to give a sentence that gives adequate deterrence and protects the public and also promotes respect for the law.

The defendant has -- by lying to his victims about the government's sentencing recommendation, by lying to his victims about the percent they should give to probation, about maintaining that the government cares not for justice, has promoted a disrespect for the law, and puts him in a position of a sentence needing to take that into account.

Your Honor, I don't believe the defendant deserves the sentence that Keith Simmons did. We're recommending 20 years. It's half the sentence of Keith Simmons. It is more

than the sentence that Bryan Coats received. Though Bryan Coats cooperated from the beginning. Proactively recorded Keith Simmons, and helped the government prepare for the defendant's trial.

I ask the Court for a sentence of 20 years.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Davey, if you would please stand.

THE DEFENDANT: (Complies.)

THE COURT: I have read the pleadings in the case, including the victim impact letters, letters of support of Mr. Davey. I've heard the testimony today. I've listened to the arguments of the attorneys. I've consulted the advisory guidelines, reviewed the information in the presentence report, made the advisory guideline rulings that I have. I recall vividly the testimony in the trial of this matter. I'm prepared to state a sentence.

In doing so I've considered the arguments for variance, both from the government and the defendant. I've taken into consideration, as I have said, the strong showing of support by family members, friends, family and friends who were -- people who lost money with respect to this fraudulent scheme. I've taken into consideration the other arguments for departure and variance including the concern for disparate sentencing.

And in stating a sentence I'm acknowledging that the

letters of support, the testimony on behalf of Mr. Davey have impacted the Court, and allowed the Court to see a side of Mr. Davey that is so difficult to see when you consider the consequences of his criminal conduct over a course of years in this conspiracy.

Because I don't believe that this was an unwitting involvement. The evidence appears to the Court that from the beginning in different ways Mr. Davey lied to people for the purpose of obtaining their money, ultimately to benefit himself.

Of course it is the history of any Ponzi scheme that some people in it at the right time received benefits as well, but they received benefit from later victims who lose everything.

And it appears to the Court that this was part of Mr. Davey's plan to benefit himself and those close to him. To continue to do that even as the total phantom nature of this conspiracy became evident.

And it appears to the Court that Mr. Davey took this fraud and ratcheted it up in ways that none of the other conspirators did.

The Court does not want to overemphasize the impact of the Sovereign Grace building of a personal mansion evidence in the case, but it is symbolic to the Court of what it is appears to be going on here. Despite Mr. Davey's many other

good qualities, he appeared to be driven by a greed that the Court rarely sees. A willingness to avert the eyes to the calamity that his conduct was causing others.

The government's description of this criminal conduct as life wrecking in terms of the damage that resulted, I think is very accurate. Life wrecking in terms of lost life savings, loss of ability to trust, creation of marital problems, loss of faith, sense of dignity, physical and psychological health impairment.

All of these things are very real life consequences of the defendant's greed as he engaged in this conduct over time, and then took investor money and put it into his own personal mansion. Put that money into the mansion in a form that he could later default upon, and then used that as a way of cheating the government out of his fair share of taxes.

These are all things unique to Mr. Davey's criminal conduct in this case, and separate from a more culpable, and in many ways heinous -- more heinous than the conduct of other conspirators.

It seems to the Court that absent from all of this character support from friends and family, loving friends, loving family, well intentioned, seems absent from their understanding of this criminal conduct is the very real presence of evil in the things that Mr. Davey did. The very real presence of greed, out of control greed occurring in

multiple different ways, stealing other people's money.

Mischaracterizing it in a way that personally benefits.

Falsely fraudulently filing tax returns. This from a CPA trained individual.

There are real life consequences to evil, and they are present in this case. And Mr. Davey is criminally culpable in causing those consequences.

And so when the Court considers the very life-affirming, family-affirming support of Mr. Davey, the Court considers it in context and balances it against the life-wrecking damage, the greed that appears to motivate the conduct.

In order to accomplish the purposes of the sentencing, which include protecting the public from further crimes of the defendant, deterrence in a difficult to detect crime like this, retribution and rehabilitation, the Court considers all of those purposes in light of this evidence, in light of the absolute inability of the defendant to see his own role in this criminal conduct.

I understand that he indeed is not innocent. He is very seriously guilty of fraudulent misrepresentations, money laundering, tax fraud.

In that context, those purposes of sentencing are somewhat in tension with each other, and the Court will attempt to accomplish the 3553(a) purposes and factors set out

in Title 18.

Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it is the judgment of the Court that the Defendant Jonathan D.

Davey, is hereby admitted to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons, to be imprisoned for a term of 60 months on each of Counts One and Four, and terms of 240 months on each of Counts Two and Three. All such terms to run concurrently with each other, except for 12 months of Count Four to run consecutive to any other term of imprisonment, for a total term of 252 months.

A sentence of 252 months is sufficient but not greater than necessary to accomplish the sentencing objectives of Section 3553(a), including the need for the imposed sentence to reflect the seriousness of the offense, promote respect for the law, just punishment, adequate deterrence, and to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant.

It takes into account the very serious nature of this prolonged financial fraud scheme.

But it also takes into account the history and characteristics of the defendant, including his lack of a criminal history, and the beautiful letters of support that have been submitted on his behalf.

It takes into account, as well, the sentences imposed by this Court and others of similarly situated defendants and attempts to account for the culpability of this

defendant, vis-a-vis other people engaged in this jointly undertaken criminal activity.

Following the defendant's release from imprisonment, a three-year term of supervised release is ordered on each count to run concurrently.

Within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, the defendant shall report in person to the probation office in the district to which he is released, and while on supervised release the defendant shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime, and shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by the Court in the Western District of North Carolina.

And shall comply with the following additional conditions:

The defendant shall file tax returns with the IRS as required by law, and provide the U.S. Probation Office with proof of the same.

The defendant shall cooperate with the IRS to pay all outstanding taxes, interest, and penalty.

The defendant shall make restitution as directed to the United States District Court to be paid to the IRS in the amount of \$282,800, pursuant to 18 United States Code Section 3663.

Further ordered that the defendant pay to the United States a special assessment of \$400, and that he make

restitution to each victim, pursuant to 18, United States Code 3663(a) as directed to make those payments to the United States District Court to be paid to the victims in the amounts as set forth in paragraph 87 of the presentence report.

Any payment that is not payment in full shall be divided proportionately among the victims named. And the defendant will be held jointly and severally liable with other participants in this scheme, including but not limited to Jeffrey Toft, Chad Sloat, Michael Murphy, Keith Simmons, James Jordan, Steve Lacy, Roy Scarboro, Jeff Muyers, M-u-y-e-r-s, in their respective cases.

The Court gives notice that the liability is joint and several, and that there may be other restitution orders in the future. The victim's recovery is limited to the amount of their loss, and the defendant's -- this defendant's liability for restitution ceases if and when the victims receive full restitution.

In light of the restitution award and special assessment, the Court finds that the defendant does not have the ability to pay a fine or interest, and will waive payment of a fine and interest in this case.

The defendant shall forfeit any interest he has in any property seized by the United States in the course of this investigation and prosecution.

Payment of the criminal monetary penalty shall be

due and payable immediately.

The Court has considered the financial and other information contained in the presentence report and finds that the following is feasible:

If the defendant is unable to pay any monetary penalty immediately, then during the period of imprisonment, payment shall be made through the Federal Bureau of Prisons Inmate Financial Responsibility Program.

Upon release from imprisonment, any remaining balance shall be made in monthly installments of no less than \$200 to be commence within 60 days until paid in full.

Throughout the period of supervision, the probation officer shall monitor the defendant's economic circumstances and report to the Court with recommendations as warranted, any material changes that affect his ability to pay any court ordered penalty.

A sentence of 252 months is a departure or a variance from the otherwise applicable advisory guidelines designed by the Court to be the sufficient but not greater than necessary sentence to accomplish the sentencing objectives of 3553(a). And any departure or variance from the otherwise applicable guideline range, based upon the government's recommendation of a variance motion, and the evidence presented by the defendant in the form of -- lack of a criminal history, family and community support, is so

apparent in this case, and the desire of the Court to avoid any disparate sentencing in this matter.

The sentence of 252 months is the sufficient but not greater than necessary sentence that the Court chooses in this case with full consideration of all the grounds for variance and departure, whether expressly indicated by the Court or not in this proceeding.

A sentence of 252 months is, again, the sufficient but not greater than necessary sentence chosen by the Court, regardless of the specific counts of conviction with respect to fraud and money laundering.

It is the intention of the Court, that even without a money laundering conviction, the Court would have chosen a sentence of 252 months as the sufficient but not greater than necessary sentence in this case.

Other than what I've -- what we've already discussed, is there any reason why the sentence should not be imposed as stated?

MS. McVAY: No, Your Honor.

MR. MEYERS: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let the sentence be imposed.

Mr. Davey, you can appeal your conviction if you believe there's some defect in these proceedings. You also have a right to appeal your sentence under certain circumstances, particularly if you think the sentence is

contrary to law. Any notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days from the entry of judgment. And if you are unable to pay the cost of an appeal, you may apply for leave to appeal with no cost to you. And if you request, the Clerk of Court will prepare and file a notice of appeal on your behalf.

I recommend that you talk to your attorney about these appeal rights, but do you understand these rights as the Court has just explained them to you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Very well. What is the government's position with respect to self reporting?

MR. MEYERS: Your Honor, the defendant has been compliant with his bond conditions and has substantial family ties. Nevertheless he is 50 years old and he has been given a sentence of 21 years. That presents an unacceptable risk of flight, particularly given the defendant's facility with international places such as Belize. I think it would be irresponsible of me not to recommend that the defendant be detained. I informed his counsel prior to this hearing that we would be asking for that matter. I hope that he's made sufficient preparations.

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, may we be heard?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. McVAY: Mr. Meyers told me he would be asking he be detained if the sentence was substantial. With regard to

ties to Belize, I think even the testimony at trial was that Mr. Davey has never been to Belize. He has reported. He's made every phone call. He's done everything that's necessary to make all his appearances. We're asking that he continue to remain report -- be able to self report. And we're also asking that the Court designate a location close to his home in Ohio, a prison location of Morganton?

THE COURT: Morganton, Ohio?

MS. McVAY: Morgantown, West Virginia.

THE COURT: Morgantown, West Virginia. I'll make that recommendation to the Bureau of Prisons as part of the judgment.

It is the recommendation from the Court that the Bureau of Prisons is free to accept that recommendation or not, depending upon the needs of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, but I certainly will make -- I will recommend that Mr. Davey be designated to a facility in Morgantown, West Virginia as part of the judgment.

With respect to the issue of self reporting, 18, United States Code, Section 3148 instructs that the Court should take into consideration the concern with flight risk, based on the factors set forth in Section 3142.

The Court has serious concern, as it has previously stated, with respect to Mr. Davey's view of reality. The Court believes that the evidence of intentional fraudulent

criminal activity was particularly strong in this case.

Mr. Davey has an absolute right to test that, constitutional right to a jury trial, and a right to make allocution as he sees fit. And the Court in no way wants to interfere with or chill those rights.

The Court is convinced that Mr. Davey's view of reality is skewed. The Court considered the government's exhibit, Sentencing Exhibit No. 1. Declined to impose a enhancement based upon that conduct, but that exhibit concerns -- confirms in the Court's mind the impaired understanding of reality that Mr. Simmons has, and his willingness to encourage others to engage in conduct detrimental to themselves for his own personal benefit.

There is evidence in this case of the formation of overseas corporations with the purpose of avoiding auditing and other purposes inconsistent with the Court's confidence that the defendant would continue to abide by conditions or combination of conditions of release.

For all of those reasons the Court believes that pursuant to 3143, and considering the self-reporting of a person who has been found guilty of an offense and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, that the Court would have to be convinced by clear and convincing evidence that the person is not likely to flee or pose a danger to the safety of any other person or the community if released.

This sentence imposes a very substantial sentence on the defendant. The defendant has shown his ability to establish international connections as I've indicated.

Amassed a large amount of money in the course of the offense.

And though assets have been seized, the Court is not completely sure that all money has been accounted for.

The Court's own assessment of the defendant is that he has an impaired view of reality.

For all of those reasons, the Court believes that the defendant has not shown by clear and convincing evidence that he is not a flight risk. The Court will remand Mr. Davey at this time to the custody of the United States Marshals.

Anything further from either side?

MR. MEYERS: Yes, Your Honor. I have one additional issue. There is \$3.3 million that is now available to distribute to victims. We had asked the Court for a writ of execution in the Keith Simmons case, which is docket 104 in 3:10-23, for the Court to use that writ of execution on that \$3.3 million, based on the undisputed evidence that it came from Black Diamond, to place it into the Simmons restitution fund and distribute it immediately, tomorrow, to victims. So we're asking the Court to do that first.

If the Court declines to do that, we're asking the defendant when he files his notice of appeal, not to appeal the restitution. I hope that won't be necessary. I hope the

Court will issue the writ of execution.

If the defendant appeals his restitution, then that \$3.3 million and the Court does not do this, will sit and will be unable to be distributed until his appeal is over.

So I have a two-part request; one for the Court and one for the defendant. I hope that I will not have to ask the defendant to do that.

THE COURT: What is the authority of the Court to issue the writ of execution in light of the almost certain appeal that will follow in this case?

MR. MEYERS: That the Court can find that the Keith -- that the money is money that belonged to Black Diamond, and was in the possession of Keith Simmons and Black Diamond. The Court has found that case. The Court has the ability under the Federal Debt Collection Procedures Act, which is referenced in 28 U.S.C. Section 3001, and 28 U.S.C., specifically 3203 to issue writ of execution on funds.

Now I understand that the defendant may have an argument that that \$3.3 million should go only to DCS victims. I believe that that argument can be overcome by the defendant's admission in court pleadings, that that money stemmed from Black Diamond.

In other words, the defendant withdrew that \$4 million sent it to Amkel. That \$3.3 million is recovered from that.

And so I'm asking the Court to do it on the basis of that undisputed factual issue. And I don't know if the Court has had time to fully consider that pleading, because it was filed in the Simmons case, which is the appropriate place to file it. I understand the defendant objects to that.

If not, I'm asking the defendant -- I'm frankly asking in front of his victims, and in front of his friends and family. If the Court declines to do that, I'd ask the Court to consider that. I'd ask the defendant not to appeal the restitution. Because if he appeals it, they're not getting paid until that appeal period is over.

That's my request to both the Court, and in the alternative to the defendant.

THE COURT: Ms. McVay, what says the defendant?

MS. McVAY: Your Honor, from my understanding, the government did not put a forfeiture count in this case. So we object to any argument about forfeiture of money in this proceeding.

Additionally Mr. Davey wants me to appeal his case.

Additionally, there is a civil case pending in which there is an argument as to the true identity of the funds.

And of course Mr. Davey's victims would like the money,

\$3.6 million distributed to them, which is a small pool of people versus 250 people. That's one of the main reasons he could go to trial so that the money could go back to his

victims.

THE COURT: Mr. Meyers, put your request for a writ of execution in writing. How much time would you need to do that?

MR. MEYERS: We've done that already, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In this case?

MR. MEYERS: Not in this case, Your Honor. So it is filed in the Simmons case, which is 3:10-23 and it's document 104 in that case. We filed it November 21st.

MS. McVAY: I filed an objection to it.

THE COURT: November 21st --

MR. MEYERS: Of 2014, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Your objection is on record?

MS. McVAY: Yes, I entered into that case and filed an objection.

THE COURT: I'll get an order out -- if it's teed up by the filing of a motion, objected to by counsel, I'll review those pleadings and get an order out by the end of next week.

MR. MEYERS: Your Honor, Mr. Odulio informs me that Judge Keesler was assigned that as a matter of course. He has issued that writ. So I would want to amend my request for the Court to affirm that ruling if it is appealed to this court.

THE COURT: I'll treat Ms. McVay's objection, as an objection to the action of the magistrate judge, and I'll review it and get a decision out by the end of next week.

MR. MEYERS: Thank you, sir. MS. McVAY: And, Your Honor, just for purposes of the record. I want to renew my request for a bond pending appeal under the same factors that you just addressed. THE COURT: Very well. You have that for the record and it is denied. This matter is concluded. Mr. Davey is remanded at this time. (The matter is concluded at 11:44 a.m.) (End of Proceedings.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER
I, Laura Andersen, Federal Official Court Reporter, in
and for the United States District Court for the Western
District of North Carolina, do hereby certify that pursuant to
Section 753, Title 28, United States Code that the foregoing
is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically
reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and
that the transcript page format is in conformance with the
regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States.
Dated this the 16th day of May, 2015.
Dated this the loth day of may, 2015.
C/Laura Andorgon
S/Laura Andersen Laura Andersen, RMR
Federal Official Court Reporter